



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XV.

ZATURDAG den 13den JANUARY, 1827.

N. 2

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Wed. J. W. M. L. N.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbÿnacht in dienst van Zÿne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen salut! doen te weten:

Dat er, ten gevolge van nadere aanschrijving van Zÿne Excellentie den Minister voor de Marine en Kolonien, moet worden bepaald zoo als bepaald wordt by deze.

1. Dat alle legessen en emolumenten die vermeld staan op het veranderde en by besluit van den Raad van Policie dd. 31sten October dezes jaars gearresteerde tarief van emolumenten en legessen, niets anders dan gelykelyk in de verhouding van 26 2-3 stuivers Nederlandsch of f 1. 33 1-3 centen per pezo van achten, de munttaal waarin dezelve op het als nog bestaande maar met ultimo dezer maand te vervallen tarief gesteld zÿn, mogen berekend en gevorderd worden, zoo als het op dat veranderde en herdrukte tarief provisioneel achter de by het arrasteren daarvan gemaakte berelding, dewelke voor zoo ver dezelve veranderd wordt voor vervallen wordt gehouden, zal worden bekend gesteld.

2. Dat alle legessen op paspoorten aan vertrekkende passagiers met ultimo dezer afgeschafft worden, onverminderd nogtans de verpligting van elk vertrekkende passagier om zich tot zÿn vertrek met een paspoort op een behoorlyk zegel geschreven te voorzien, zonder eenige andere betaling dan van het zegelregt.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 27sten December 1826, het veertiende Jaar van Zÿner Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR**,

Ter ordonnantie van Zÿne Excellentie,

(w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad op Curaçao dato ut supra.

(w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Gouv. Sec.

DE Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

In aanmerking nemende:

1. Dat, ten gevolge van het met den eersten January 1827 daargestelde nieuw munt stelsel, de pontvoerders schade zouden lijden wannet dezelve met stuiver voor stuiver of met twee en een half cent voor twee stuiver betaald wierden ende zulke er een sake dat de thans nog onder de benaming gangbaar zÿnde muntspacie in het toekomende voor tien per cent minder dan derzelver tegenwoordige waarde, gangbaar zullen zÿn en er geene mogelykheid zal bestaan om door betaling met eenige als dan gangbare muntspacie de juiste waarde die een enkel stuiver voormeld thans heeft, te vergoeden.

2. Dat de bedoelde schade door die Klasse van lieden billÿker wÿze niet behoort geleden te worden.

Hebben noodig en raadzaam geoordeeld te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald: dat voor zoodanigen dienst als by het overvaren van de haven, waarvoor tot nog toe een stuiver aan eenen pontvoerder betaald wordt, voortaan van en met den 1sten January 1827, drie centen zullen mogen gevorderd worden; terwÿl alle andere vrachten of belooningen zoo als gebruikelÿk is ter onderlinge overeenkomst blyven tusschen den pontvoerder en den genen die van zÿnen dienst gebruik maakt.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 29sten December 1826, het veertiende Jaar van Zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd, (w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR**.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve, (w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad dato ut supra.

(w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Sec.

DE Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat het noodig en raadzaam geoordeeld is te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald: dat als er gelden aan hypotheeken ter administratie van de wees-onbeheerde-en-desolate boedel kamer worden gebragt, naauwkeurige aantekening daarvan zal worden gemaakt, ten einde by het vervallen van zoodanige gelden de uitkeering daarvan aan de belanghebbenden met dezelfde hypotheeken moge geschieden, byaldien de kamer niet mogt instaat wezen de aflossing met gereed geld te doen en de belanghebbenden niet mogten verkiezen daarop te wachten.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 19den December 1826, het veertiende Jaar van Zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd, (w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR**.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve, (w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad op Curaçao den 2den January 1827.

(w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Sec.

DE Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat het noodig en raadzaam geoordeeld is te bepalen zoo als hierby wordt bepaald: dat van en met den 1sten January 1827 het zegel tot een paspoort voor slechts een persoon zal zÿn ter waarde van twee gulden en dat by aldien het paspoort dienen zal voor een huisgezin van twee of meer personen, namelyk: voor ouders, kinderen, pupillen en slaven tot hetzelfde behoorende, het voormelde bepaalde zegel met vijf en twintig centen voor elken zoodanigen persoon zal worden verhoogd.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 29sten December 1826, het 14de Jaar van Zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd, (w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR**.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve, (w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad den 6den January 1827.

(w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Sec.

Den 5den January 1827.

TE HUUR.

EEN Buitenplaats, gelegen op Pietermaey Wyk 4 No. 256, te vooren bewoond geweest door den Wel. Gestrengen Heer Mr. W. W. Duyckinck, met derzelfs buiten gebouwen, waaronder een fraaye Volière, en met een welonderhouden Hofje. Te bevragen ter Weestkammer, of by Dr. D. SERRURIER, aan de O. verayde.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal geïnformeert geworden zÿnde dat sommige personen zich niet ontzien hebben bereids op den eersten dag dat het nieuw Nederlandsch Muntstelsel sibi in werking gebragt is, op de 25 en 50 otc. stukken in ontvang of verwisseling winst te nemen, en hierdoor derzelver wettige cours te veranderen, strydig tegen alle wetten en bepalingen, op het muntwezen geensmaest, waarschooft elk en een ieder voor zulke handelingen, die allezins strafbaar zÿn, en door de Raad Fiscaal als 'Konnings Officier strengelyk zullen worden gesorveilleert en tegens de contraventeurs geprocedeert als Rechtsens.

Dat het alzo niemand vry zal staan, om de ingevoerde Nederlandsche Munt anders in handel, koop, vertel of wisseling optenemen, te debiteeren of uittegeven dan na de by koninklyk besluit bepaalde cours, namelyk van de gekopte Spaansche daalder voor 10 stuivers, de 50, 25 10 en 5 otc. stukken, volgens de daarop geslagen en gestempelde waarde, en de centen, halve centen, en Curaçaosche stuiver zoo en gelyk deswegens bepaald is; waarsa zich een ieder zal behooren te reguleeren.

De Raad Fiscaal,
RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER,
Fiscalist, den 2den January 1827.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal kennis ontvangen hebbende dat zoo wel aan de Overayde der Haven als in de Willemstad in circulaire gebragt zÿn koperé centen en halve centen versilverd en uitgegeven als nieuw stukken, welke schandelyke handelwÿze, allezins valt in de termen van falsiteit en bedriegelyke munt, hetwelk strengelyk behoort te worden tegengegeven en gestraft. **Requisitoeri** by deze elke en een ieder ten diepste der Justitie, om niet alleen hem Raad Fiscaal behulpzaam te zÿn in het opsporen der dedere, maar ook speciaal om op de eerste suspicie van valsche munt, de geene we ke dezelve in betaling geven aantehouden en ter Fiscalist aantegeven; ten einde tegen zulke schandelyke misdryven de Justitie kan werkzaam zÿn.

So dient tot informatie van onkundige lieden dat op de kopere cents en halve cents stukken de Letter **W**, aldus gesteld is **W**, onder de kroon, en op de zilvere stukken in gekralde Letter **W**, voorts noch een gekralde rand om de beide zyden behalve het gat van de centen, 25, 5, &c. terwyl op de kopere 1 C. en ½ C. staat; voorts dat het koper geld by het getoel van meer omtrek is dan het zilver.

De Raad Fiscaal,
RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER,
Fiscalist, den 3den January 1827.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 12den January 1827.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Wel. edelen Achtbaren Raad behooryk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden, voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden van 14 oncen voor 15 Centen; kennende de Fransche Brooden een once minder wege.

Op pene als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Den 26sten December 1826.

DE ondergeteekende brengt ter kennis van het Publiek, dat zÿne Lands School, door verandering van Lokaal, den 3den January aanteende geopend zal zÿn, in de Breede Straat Huis No. 93.

Tevens is by voornemens om wanneer er zich hiertoe een gerogzaam aantal Jongelieden aanbieden, twee uren des avonds, en wel van half zeven tot half negen uren, onderwÿs te geven, in de groonden der Nederlandsche en Fransche Taten, Aardryk en Geschiedkunde en in andere vakken van onderwijs. Hy noodigt hiertoe die Jongelingen uit, welke desdaags aan hanna bezigheden zÿnde, slechts des avonds den tyd hebben, zich in de wetenschappen te oefenen, en verzocht dat zy die hiertoe genogd mogtoe zÿn, zÿn v. 6r den 15den January aanteende by hets aentemelden, zullende dit onderwijs, wanneer er zich Tien Jongelingen aanbieden, met primo February 1827 eenen aoveng nemen.

N. ANSLYN.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London, October 20.

Brussels, Oct. 10.—The Session of the States General was opened to day, in the usual form, by his majesty in person, with the following Speech:

High and Mighty Lords;

"I feel great satisfaction in being able again to inform you, that I continue to receive from the Powers marks of the kindest friendship. The conclusion of Conventions for the interest of commerce and manufactures, so universally calculated to promote reciprocal sentiments, is the constant object of my attention; as well as every thing that may serve to facilitate and extend the relations of my subjects in all quarters of the globe.

"I hope that arrangements respecting the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church may soon be concluded with the Holy See; conformably to the desire manifested by both parties, a new negotiation is going to be opened at Rome for this purpose.

"Notwithstanding some very distressing circumstances, the internal situation of the kingdom affords grounds of satisfaction.

"The cruel scourge which has for some time desolated part of our provinces appears to have reached its greatest intensity; it is to be hoped that it will henceforth abate. Nothing that humanity and science indicate to relieve the present evil, and to limit its future ravages, is neglected.

"A terrible catastrophe has befallen the Town of Ostend. A strict inquiry into its causes and effects is carrying on. Suitable relief will be distributed where the nature and importance of the losses sustained require it.

"The great channels of internal communication are improving, and their number constantly increasing. New and important parts of them will be entirely finished this year, and will afford means of conveyance for their important productions to countries hitherto destitute of easy communications. The development of active and useful industry will soon cause its happy effects to be felt.

"The Commission, which I had appointed, to examine the means of improving the course of the rivers, has honourably performed its difficult task, and presented its Report to me.—This important Report will be published and submitted to the communication and discussion of public opinion; some of the measures proposed by the Commission, the utility of which has been acknowledged to be indispensable, have been immediately adopted, and means to put them in execution prepared; but before coming to a final determination on the whole, I have desired to profit by the scientific investigations which the publication of the Report will doubtless call forth.

"The Commission to which I assigned the care of distributing among the victims of the late inundations, the gifts which public beneficence destined for the alleviation of such great misfortunes, has worthily discharged this duty. The distribution has been made at a rate bearing a considerable proportion to the losses—thanks to the generous contribution of our countrymen, and to the spirit of order and distributive justice which has distinguished the labours of the Commission.

"The last months of the year which has just elapsed from one of the most trying periods for all the sources of public prosperity. The want of confidence, more perhaps than a real want of money, has exercised a fatal influence on the commercial relations between different nations. Several of the principal markets of Europe have felt the shock. This kingdom has also suffered, but the crisis has been supported with honour, and the effects have been felt much less among us than in other countries.

"Agriculture, manufactures, the fisheries, commerce, and navigation, have been no less prosperous this year than the preceding.

"Public instruction is more and more adequate to the wants of society. The indigent class can every where enjoy it gratuitously.

"In some towns a beginning has been made with success to give to the working classes special instructions, with a view to increase their practical knowledge.

"The measures adopted in preceding years relatively to the teaching of the ancient language, and some particular branches of the higher departments of education, have fully answered the expectations entertained of them. They will be maintained and followed with perseverance.

"The fundamental institution of the commercial guards may be regulated in the present session; particular pains have been taken to conciliate the great interest of the defence of the country with its domestic duties & the conveniences of the inhabitants.

"Our transmarine possessions engage my particular solicitude. My commissioner General in the East Indies is zealously engaged in the adoption of measures which may tend to accomplish the object of this important mission. Tranquillity is not yet entirely restored there, but the number of the troops which have been sent for some time to reinforce the army in the Indies, and the sending of which still continues with success, if they are conducted with ability and prudence, is subduing the rebellion; and the development of so great a force will doubtless render still more efficacious the spirit of moderation and of persuasion which I am firmly resolved shall henceforth characterize the authority of the Netherlands in those countries.

"As for our other Colonial possessions, measures have just been taken to augment their prosperity; the port of Curaçoo will be henceforth open to all nations. Commerce, navigation, agriculture, and manufactures may derive from this measure the great advantages which the geographical position of the island appears to offer them.

"The state of public finances is favourable: the salutary effects of the stability of the system adopted are felt. In all the branches of the revenue its execution becomes more experience, at the same time that habit renders the observance of it more easy to the inhabitants.

"The receipt of the last year offers a surplus, which may be applied to meet part of the disbursements of the following year. We may confidently expect the same favourable results from the receipt of the current year.

"Several provinces have made complaints respecting an inequality in the repartition of the land tax. I have paid particular attention to them. The operations of the Cadastre, or General Survey, are therefore carried on with increased activity and zeal, so that it will be possible to present to you in this Session a plan for modifying the repartition of this tax. This subject, which, from its nature, is difficult and complicated, still requires a profound investigation. If the results should still be imperfect, that will be no reason for not proceeding to a more equal repartition; its gradual introduction will afford successive opportunities to correct and remove the imperfection inherent in such complex operations.

"The modifications to be made in the tariff of import and export duties.

"The loss for the use of our Colonies has been effected in a measure but little onerous.—On this occasion, the utility of the Institution of the Syndicate has been again evident.

"The third annual account of that Institution has been recently closed; the General Meeting has again been able to give its entire approbation to the operations of its permanent Committees. It has also expressed an opinion, that during the present year; the sum destined for the redemption of the debt may be increased. I intend to make it the subject of a proposal to your High Mightinesses.

"The close of the accounts for 1823 has afforded means to increase, for the following year, the sum which had been assigned at first to cover the expenses of the current year; the favourable situation of the finances enables me, to my great satisfaction, again to propose to you a diminution of additional costs on some taxes, without taking any thing from useful expenses.

"I flatter myself with being able, during the present Session, to present to you a project of law on the organization of the tribunals, in drawing up which, attention has been paid to the observations which a former plan on the same subject called forth. The Commission of National Legislation has also finished the compilation of the code of civil proceedings, which is now undergoing a thorough investigation, at the same time that the Commission is assiduously engaged in drawing up the Penal Code.

"I declare the present Session of your High Mightinesses opened. A happy experience proves, that the augmentation of the prosperity of the country is the only object of our common efforts. We may be allowed to explore for them with confidence the Divine protection, and continue to found our hopes on it."

November 15.

LISBON PAPERS.

We received papers from Lisbon yesterday, which show that the anticipations, founded on the last advices, of the entire suppression of the insurrection in Algiers were correct. The rebels have fled into Spain. In the north, another Regiment has also mutinied, and also fled. The more of these rights the better; the Portuguese Treasury will be eased, and its army certainly purified:—

Lisbon, Oct. 26.—Her Serene Highness, the Infanta Regent, considering that on the 30th of this month the solemnity of the opening of the two Chambers of the General Cortes is to take place, has thought fit to order that there shall be a grand Drawing room, and that the mourning shall be suspended.

War Office, Oct. 27.—From dispatches received to day, the Major commanding the Battalion of Cazadores, No. 7, writes from Villa Real the 22d inst. that the Battalion mutinied on the 21st, abandoned its officers, who were ill treated, and led by the chief Sergeant, quit Villa Real and the environs, and took the road to Spain. All the effects behaved with the most laudable spirit and firmness, and were accompanied the battalion; they retired with their commander to Villa Real, where they have collected twelve sergeants, musicians, &c. and thirty two privates, who have remained faithful. The number of those who have deserted is 210.

The general in Troz de Montes writes from Chaves on the 21st, that he hears that in that part of the province public tranquillity has not been disturbed; the accounts received from Spain agree in stating that the rebels of Verim retreated with the Marques de Chaves to Lugo; and on the frontiers of Bragança it is confidently affirmed that no Portuguese are admitted in to Spain without legal passports from the authorities.

The dispatches from Beira Alta and the district of Oporto are of the 23d and 24th. Notwithstanding the rebellion of the Cazadores, No. 7, tranquillity was preserved. The accounts from Beira Baixa and Minho are to the

22d and 23d; tranquillity had not been interrupted.

P. P. DE SOUZA, Major,
Chief of the First Division."

FRENCH PAPERS.

[From the Estate of Bloedey.]

Lisbon, Oct. 31.—(By express)—The prince has notified to the archbishops and bishops, that they cannot, as formerly occupy places reserved at the Cortes, but that they will be placed there conformably to the 4th Article of the Instructions joined to the Decree of the 8th of this month, and that the archbishops shall enjoy the honours of marquis, as the bishops those of counts. His royal highness has received dispatches from his majesty's minister at Vienna. They state that the Infant Don Miguel has taken the oaths to the Constitutional Charter.—The emperor of Austria has, in a conference with this prince, advised him to conform to the will of his august brother. The simple oath, written in his own hand, has been sent to the Portuguese minister, baron de Villa Seca, and at the same time, to viscount Rezende, minister of the emperor of Brazil. An application has been made to his holiness, for a dispensation, on account of the defects. As soon as it arrives, the marriage will take place. The session of the Cortes commenced on the 30th at the palace of Ajuda. The Regent pronounced an address to the worthy peers of the kingdom and the deputies of the Portuguese nation. A room had been prepared for this purpose in the palace; a chair on the right of the throne, to the height of the last step, was occupied by the duke de Cadaval, president of the chamber of peers.—Near him was the vice president, the cardinal patriarch. The peers were seated in two lines; the deputies took their place on the left, on benches covered with green cloth. The president appointed twelve peers and twelve deputies to receive the Infanta. Her royal highness then pronounced the following address:

"Worthy Peers of the Kingdom, and Deputies of the Portuguese Nation, and in you thus assembled around my august brother and king, I rejoice with you and the Nation, that it has pleased Divine Providence thus to consolidate the wise institutions which at different times have formed the happiness of a great number of nations, and will soon form that of ours. In the most distant periods of our history, this country knew no other government than that of a representative monarchy. The people had no share in its regulation. They were at length admitted to their rights. But, as no laws existed to fix the extent of their privileges, the Cortes soon fell into desuetude. It has been reserved for our age to secure them by means of wise and stable establishments. We are, in fact, called to form the happiness of the country. This idea ought to lead us to hope, and smooth the difficult path, the end of which is honour and glory. Different opinions have existed in different persons as to the art of government. This has produced among the Portuguese, as among all other nations, wars and frequent contests. They have been made the victims of faction and sedition, but the majority of them remain suitably obedient to legitimate monarchy. I feel the highest sentiments of pleasure at the prospect of the Portuguese affairs, as they respect foreign countries. All will acknowledge that the present Portuguese government is just and moderate, and that it does not seek to disturb any other state on account of difference of institutions. Already facts, more than words, have quietly diminished the apprehensions of a neighbouring nation.

I have not lately been informed of the Infant Don Miguel taking the oaths to the Constitutional Charter. The Legislative Acts will concur in maintaining the public tranquillity of the State, and will consolidate the political system established by the Charter.

With regard to commerce, I cannot avoid communicating to you, that I have received flattering hopes of its proceeding with redoubled activity between Portugal and Brazil.

Your attention will be peculiarly directed towards the public instruction and education, which tend so much to purify the morals of the people, and which have been corrupted in the time of confusion, and whose establishment on the principles of the holy religion we profess, will secure the stability of the Monarchy, and produce the harmony in which the members of this great family ought to live.

To you, Noble Peers, are entrusted the noble offices of Legislators and Magistrates. To you, Deputies of the Portuguese Nation, belongs the commencement of the regulations relative to the two objects of the greatest importance in this kingdom—the renewal of the army & taxes. The consolidation of the public credit also requires your serious attention. The ministers will furnish you with all the information which the Charter requires from them. From you, in fine, do I, as well as the whole nation, expect the entire accomplishment of our most splendid destinies. You will then have the sweet satisfaction of one day saying, "We found Portugal in ruin and flourishing, and we have left it vigorous and flourishing."

The prince, in fulfilment of the 107th Art. of the Charter, has appointed Councillors of State for life, in the following order:—The Cardinal Patriarch is Vice President of the Chamber of Peers; the Duke Cadaval, President of that Chamber; Pedro de Meilo Regener, Minister of Justice; Ignace de Costa Quintella, Minister of Marine; and Frederick de Paula, Field Marshal. The Members of the Old Council will preserve their honorary titles, (Here follow the names of the Deputies.)